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# PTO 2003-4799

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連続焼鈍設備における鋼帯の冷却制御方法

②特 顧 昭59-13907

**❷**出 · 頤 昭59(1984)1月28日

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#### 1. 発明の名称

連続焼鈍散像における鋼帯の冷却制御方法 2. 特許請求の範囲

(1) 連続焼鈍設備内に設置され、内部に冷媒を 資流させた1本ないし複数本の冷却用ロールに鋼 帯を巻付け、飯巻付け長さを変更させる機構を有 する鋼帯の冷却装置を制御するに際し、鋼帯の撤 送順序、寸法、物性値を配した作業予定表を記憶 し、予め得られる関係式から整付角を計算し、発 付角を変更させる機構を制御する制御装催を設け、 **該冷却用ロールの入側に倒帯温度計、鋼帯の溶接** 線検出器を設け、該冷却装置内に鋼帯の張力計、 冷似温度計、鉛帯搬送速度計を設け、溶接線通過 本数と作業予定表から認識する通過中の御帯の寸 法、物性値と冷却用ロール入側鋼帯温度、鋼帯器 力、冷媒俱度、鋼帯搬送速度とを前配關係式に代 入して鎖帯の冷却用ロールに対する巻付角を定期 的に計算し、その値に基づいて巻付角を変更する とともに、倒帯の潜接線が冷却用ロールを通過中

に巻付角を制御することを特徴とする連続焼鈍股 備における鋼帯の冷却制御方法。

- (2) 前記制御装置内の関係式に新たに該冷却用 ロール出側の制御鋼帯目標温度を修正する式を付 加し、最終冷却用ロール出側に鋼帯温度計を設け、 該冷却用ロール出側鋼帯温度計からの入力により 定期的に出側の制御鋼帯目標温度を修正し巻付角 を再計算し、鋼帯の冷却用ロールに対する巻付角 を修正することを特徴とする特許請求の範囲第 1 項記載の連続焼鈍酸偏における細帯の舟却制御方
- (3) 冷媒を貫流させた複数本の冷却用ロールに おいて、鋼帯の設冷却用ロールに対する巻付角が、 後続するロールになるにしたがって大きくなるよ らに側倒することを特徴とする特許請求の範囲餌 1項又は第2項記載の連続焼鈍設備における鋼帯 の冷却制御方法。
- 3. 発明の詳細な説明
- (産業上の利用分野)

本発明は、連続焼鈍設備内に設置され、内部に

冷磁を買流させた冷却用ロールに鎖帯を巻付けて 鎖帯を冷却する冷却劉御方法に関するものである。 (従来技術)

連続焼焼砂鍋にかいては、700℃前後の解帯を400℃前後に冷却する必要がある。この為に内部に冷却水を貧流させた金属ロールに鋼帯を接触させ、酸ロールを移動させる事によって、酸ロールと緞帯との接触長を変え、所望の鋼帯温度を得ようとする冷却方法としては、特公昭57・14414号公報及び特公昭58-47457号公報記載の方法がある。

 ック制御とフィードフォワード制御を組み合わせ た制御方法である。

例えば、板厚が 0.8 mm から 1.0 mm へ変化した物 合について説明する。網帯の温度は、 8.0.0 でか ち4.0 0 でにまで該冷却装置によって下げられるものとする。とこで、内部に冷却水を貫流させた金級ロールに鋼帯を接触させる冷却方法では、冷却速度は 1.0 0 で/sec 程度であるという実験結果

がある。仮に冷却速度を100℃/secとすれば、 4000個度を下げるのに4秒かかる事になる。 従って、密接点が設合却装置を通過し、出側温度 計に遠するまでには、4~5秒程度かかると考え てよい。務接点が出側温度計に達するまでは、出 側 温度計が検出する 温度は、 板 厚 0.8 cm の 斜 符 の ものであり、それは目標値にほぼ等しいため接触 長は変更されない。溶接点が出側温度計を通過し た後に、板厚 1.0 mm の鋼帯の温度が検出されるが 必要冷却量が 1.25倍になっているにもかかわら ず、ロールとの接触長が板厚 0.8 maの鎖帯の接触 長と祭しいため、実績温度は目標温度と大きくず れている。フィードバック制御では、この時点で 制御機構が働き、接触長を変更させる。即ち、5 秒前後の遅れを生じて制御が行なわれる事になる。 ラインスピードは200 mpm 前後である事から、 5 秒遅れる事は約17mの鋼帯で大幅な匹度はず れを生じる事を意味する。

さらに、フィードバック制御を行う前述の従来 法は、目標値と実績値の偏差に携づいており、上 述のように大きな無駄時間を含む場合は、制御系の安定性確保のため、フィードバックゲインを小さくとらざるを得ず、その分爽綾値が目 根値に追従するのがかそくなり、ここでも温度はずれとなる場帯が大きく生ずる事になる。従って、従来法では板厚等が大きく変化した場合、数十mの長さの鋼帯が温度はずれとなり、良好な品質を維持できない。

フィードバック制御のみで制御しようとした場合に生ずる上述のような欠点を防ぐために、フィードバック制御とフィードフォワード制御を組み合わせる事が考えられるが、前述の従来法は、該合却装置入側での鋼帯の実練温度と同目標温度との個差に基づいてフィードフォワード制御を行なっているため、前述の例のように板厚が変化したが合力装置入側の目機温度には変化がない場合などには何ら効果を発揮する事ができない。

さらに、 御帯の形状に与える影響を考えると、 幅方向均一冷却が必要になるが、 複数本の冷却用 ロールを使用した場合に、 各ロールでの冷却量の 配分を臨方向均一冷却を実現すべく決定するとい 5 考え方は従来なかった。

(発明の目的)

本外明は従来法にみられる上記の欠点に鑑みて なされたものであり、

①臨歴はずれとなる強帯の長さを被少させる、 ◎傷方向不均一冷却の発生を防止し、良好な形状 の鋼帯の安定生産を行なり、

事を目的としたものである。

#### (発明の構成作用)

冷媒を貫流させた 1 本ないし複数本の冷却用ロー ルに剝帯を巻付け、該巻付け角度を変更させる機 術を有する個帯の冷却装置を削御するに際し、

劉帝の敬送顧序、寸法、物性値を配した作業予 定表を記憶し、予め得られている関係式から巻付 角を計算し、巻付角を変更させる機構を有する鋼 帝の冷却挨儺を制御する制御裝置を設け、冷却用 ロールの入側に鋼帯温度計、鋼帯の密接線検出器 を設け、冷却装置内に鋼帯の張力計、冷媒温度計、 鐘帯搬送速度計を設け、溶接線通過本数と作業予 定表から認識する通過中の鋼帯の寸法、物性値と 冷却用ロール入側鋼帯温度、鋼帯張力、冷鉄温度、 鋼帶搬送速度とを前配製係式に代入して、鋼帶の 冷却用ロールに対する巻付角を定期的に計算し、 その値に甚づいて巻付角を変更すると共に、鋼帯 の帝接線が冷却用ロールを通過中に巻付角を制御 するとと:

前記制御装置内の関係式に新たに冷却用ロール 出側の制御鋼帯目標温度を修正する式を付加し、 本発明は、連続焼鈍設備内に設置され、内部に、、、冷却用ロール出側に鋼帯温度計を設け、該温度計、 からの入力により定期的に出側の制御目標網帯温 度を修正し巻付角を再計算し、蝌帯の冷却用ロー ルに対する巻付角を修正して冷却稍度を一層向上 させるとと:

> および冷却用ロールを複数本設置した場合にお いて銀帯の冷却用ロールに対する巻付角を後続す るロールになるにしたがって大きくなるように削 御して良好な形状の鋼帯を安定生産すること; を要旨とするものである。

#### (與施例)

本発明の第1の実施例について説明する。巻付 角の計算方法は次のようにして求める。

即ち、1本の冷却用ロールにおいてロールと鋼 帯との接触長さが l の場合微小弧長 dl の区間での 数収支を考えると単位時間に鋼帯 6 が放出する熱 単 dq、と鋼帯 6 から冷媒へと流れる熱量 dq2 は等 しい。ととで 491, 492 は各々次式で与えられる。

$$\begin{split} \Delta_{q_1} &= C_p \cdot \rho \cdot w \cdot d \cdot v \cdot \frac{dT}{d\ell'} \cdot d\ell' \\ \Delta_{q_2} &= -K \left( \ell \cdot p \right) \cdot w \cdot \left( T - T_w \right) \cdot d\ell' \end{split}$$

但し C<sub>n</sub>: 鋼帯の比熱

ρ: 鋼帯の比重

₩:鋼帯の幅

d :鋼帯の厚さ

v :ラインスピード

8:接触長さ

. T.: 放小弧長 de における鋼帯の温度・

D:ロール商径

K :熱質流率(接触長さまとロール面圧 p の関数)

#### T.: 冷媒の温度

従って冷却用ロール入側の鋼帯の温度をTg、 出側の値度をでっとすれば、

 $T_{D} = T_{W} + (T_{E} - T_{W}) / \exp \{K(\ell, p) \cdot \ell / C_{D} \cdot \rho \cdot d \cdot v\} \cdots (1)$ とたる。

ととで冷却用ロールでは、頻帯からロールへの 投触熱伝達、ロールシェル内の熱伝導、ロールシ ェルと冷媒との間の熱伝達の順で熱が移動する事 から、熱質旋率 K(&,p)は、次式で与えられる。

$$K(\ell,p) = \left\{ \frac{1}{k_1(p)} + \frac{\ell}{n \cdot D} \left( \frac{\delta}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{k_2} \right) \right\}^{-1} \cdots \cdots \cdots (2)$$

但し k<sub>1</sub>(p):冷却用ロールと鋼帯との接触熱伝達率 (ロール面圧 p の関数)

:ロール直径

δ :ロールシェル厚み

λ :シェル熱伝達率

...k2.:ロールシェルと冷媒間の熱伝達率

(1),(2)式から、冷却用ロール入側の釧帯実級温 度が T<sub>Ep</sub> であり、冷却用ロール出側の目標温度が T<sub>po</sub> であった場合、鋼幣と冷却用ロールとの必要

前述した冷却制御方法の適用手顧を第1図を用いて説明する。 第1図は5本の冷却用ロールを用いた実施例で

朝1図は5本の冷却用ロールを用いた現地でである。前工程から搬送されてきた鋼帯 6 は入倒プライドルロールを通過し、内部に冷媒を貫流させた冷却用ロール1~5 を通過し、出倒プライドルロール 1 7 を通過して放送される。冷却用ロール 1 7 を通過して搬送される。冷却用ロールの入側には鋼帯温度計7と溶接しいる。移動可能ロールは低2冷却用ロール 2 と低4 冷却用ロール 4 で、制御装置1 2 から、押込置が巻付角から変換されて油圧シリンダー制御装置11-1:11-2 にインプットされ、油圧シリンダー10-1 , 10-2 を移動させる。

たお御帯搬送速度は鋼帯搬送速度計13から、 鋼帯張力は鋼帯張力計14から、冷媒温度は冷媒 温度計15からそれぞれ制御装置にインプットさ れる。

なお本発明の冷却装置とは入側プライドルロール 16から出側プライドルロール17までをいう。

本実施例は以上の設備構成により次の様な手順で行われる。 なお冷却装置の諸元は第2図に示す 通りである。

制御装置12は、ある定められた周期毎に、冷 却装置入側にある剣帯温度計7から剣帯の入側温 度 Tep を、鋼帯搬送速度計13からラインスピー ドマを、張力検出計14から鋼帯にかけられた張 力を、冷媒温度計 1 5 から冷媒の温度 Tw を取り込 み、さらに、 密接線検出器 9 を通過した溶接線の 数と作業予定表から、現在冷却装置を通過中の鋼 帯の作業派を知り、前記作業予定表から、鋼帯の 比熱 G。 , 比重 ρ , 幅 w , 厚 さ d , 冷 却 装 賢 出 側 目 標温度Tpoを取り込む。しかる後に冷却層の配分 により各ロール入側及び出側の鋼帯の温度を決定 する。各ロール入側及び出側の鋼帯温度から、前 述の方法を用いて、各ロールにおける興帝とロー ルとの接触長 L<sub>i</sub> を算出する。 L<sub>i</sub> を用いて、第 2 ロール、第4ロールの押込艮H2 ,\_H4 を各々次式 で狂出する。

 $H_i = D + (L_{sin}(\theta_i/2) - D)/\cos(\theta_i/2)$  i = 2.4 ... (3)

但し、 L は冷却用ロール間距離  $\theta_{\parallel}$  は第1 ロールの巻付角 ( $\theta_{\parallel}=2\cdot \ell_{\parallel}$ /D)

以上の説明でわかるように、本実施例による方法では、なのような利点がある。

① 溶接線が冷却接段に入る時刻がわかるため、 溶接線が冷却用ロールに巻付いている時に可動ロ ールを動かす事ができ、従来法のような無駄時間 が発生しない。

②・冷却用・ロール出級の斜帯温度の目標値と実施値との個差に基づいて制御を行なり従来法では、例えば板厚が 0.8 mm から 1.0 mm へと変化したような場合に、 1.0 mm の例帯での必要接触及を予め知る事ができず、 可動ロール押し込み場帯の場合に必要なため、最終的に 1.0 mm の銅帯の場合に必要なため、できるのに時間がかかるが、本実施例による方法では、予め必要接触及を卸出できるため、可動ロール移動に要する時間が短かくてすむ。

とのように、本実施例による方法を用いれば、 温度はずれとなる顕帯が従来法に比べ若しく減少 する。

次に、本発明の第2の実施例を第3図を用いて 説明する。

第3図は冷却用ロール出側に鋼帯温度計8を設け、その他は第1図と同じである。

前述の実施例は、例帯の比熱や比重、鋼帯とロールとの接触熱伝送率、シェルの熱伝導率等を用いているが、これらの値は、操業状況や鋼帯など

により、 敬妙にはらつくものである。 従って、 哈 却装置を通過した後の鋼布の温度も、 目標温した後の鋼布の温度も 様が成した は のは、 上配のようか外乱による影響を取り除い場合には、 上配のようか外乱による影響を取り除いる 事を考えかければからかい。 本実施例は上記のような欠点を解決するためにかされたものであり、 前配実施例の冷却制御精度を一層向上させる事を 目的とするものである。

即ち、(1) 、(2) 式から、冷却ロール出側の鋼帯の 温度は、鋼帯とロールとの接触長により決定され る事がわかる。又、(3) 式より、接触長は可動ロー ル押込む  $H_2$  、 $H_4$  が決まれば決定される。従って、 冷却用ロール出側の鋼帯の温度  $T_D$  は第2 、第4 ロールの押込賃の関数として  $T_D=F\left(H_2,H_4\right)$  …(4) と実わされる。

網帯出側温度 T<sub>D</sub> に鋼帯出倒目標温度 T<sub>D</sub> のを代入し、ロール押し込み駅を求める第 1 の実施例によれば、鋼帯の出側温度 T<sub>D</sub> は目標温度 T<sub>D</sub> のにたるはずであるが、出側温度 計 8 によって測られた出側 実績温度 T<sub>DP</sub> は前述の理由により、目標温度 T<sub>DO</sub>

とは若干異なっている。そこで実績温度 Top を可調整パラメータ G を用いて、

 $T_{DP} = GF(H_2.H_4) \qquad \cdots (5)$ 

と表わす。(但し、 $F(H_2,H_4)$ は(4)式と同じ関数) 制御時刻 k において実験温度  $T_{DP}$  が  $T_{DP}(k)$  ,可動ロール2,4 の押込 B は  $H_2(k)$  , $H_4(k)$  であったとすると、制御時刻 k における可調整 パラメータ G(k) は

C(k)=T<sub>DP</sub>(k)/F(H<sub>2</sub>(k),H<sub>4</sub>(k)) ··· (6) で求める事ができる。

上式で質出された可調整パラメータ G(k) は、 次・ 式によって平滑化される。

 $\widetilde{G}(k) = (1-\alpha)\widetilde{G}(k-1) + \alpha G(k)$  ... (7)

但し、 G(k)は制御時刻 k における平滑化された可認整

αは平滑化係数

しかるのちに、目標温度  $T_{DO}$  を修正された目標 温度  $T_{DP}/\widetilde{G}(k)$  でおきかえ、本発明の第 1 実施例の 方法を用いて押込監修正値  $\widetilde{H}_2(k)$ , $\widetilde{H}_4(k)$ を奪出し、 町動ロール押込監を修正する。 本発明の第2の実施例の冷却制御方法は以上の 方法に基づき、次の手順で行なわれる。

制御装配12は、ある定められた周期毎に入倒温度計7から鋼帯の入側温度 T<sub>E</sub>, を、出側温度計8から鋼帯の出側温度 T<sub>D</sub>, を、鋼帯搬送速度計13からラインスピードッを、鋼帯張力計14から鋼帯にかけられる張力を、冷媒温度計15から冷鉄の温度 T<sub>E</sub>を取り込む。

さらに、溶接線検出器 9 を通過した溶接線の数と作業予定表から、現在冷却装置を通過中の鋼帯の作業系を知り、前配作業予定表から鋼帯の比熱 C, , 比重 A , 福 w , 原さ d , 出側目標温度 T D O を取り込む。しかるのちに、前述の方法に基づき可動ロールの押込器 修正値 F 2 , F 4 を算出し、その値を油圧シリング 制御装置 1 1 に伝え、油圧シリング 1 0 を動かし、第 2 , 4 ロールの位置を修正する。

本実施例による制御方法を用いる事により、第 1 実施例の冷却制御方法の利点を損なり事なく、 外名による與差を消散させる事ができ、制御精度 の向上が図れる。

本実施例の場合と従来法の場合の制御効果を第4図、第5図に示す。それぞれの図について縦動は上から録帝厚さ、鋼帝温度、ロール押込盤を示し、横軸は鋼帯の長手方向位置を示す。

本実施例の場合、第4回に示すよりに、鋼帯溶 接線を検出して冷却用ロールに巻付いている間に、 押込費を各々異なった量で変更するために温度は ずれば、ほとんど生じないが、従来法は第5回に 複数本の冷却用ロールを用いて鋼帯を冷却する 際の特性として、前段ロールで生じた鋼帯温度の 幅方向不均一が後段ロールで増幅されるという特 性がある。例えば、第1図において第1ロール出 側の鋼帯の温度が中央部分で低く熔部で高いかた ような場合、それは第1ロール出側の剣帯にかか る張力のうち、中央部分の張力増をまれた。 が原因となって第2ロールでは中央部と端部との 温度差がさらに拡大する。第6図は横軸に示され た第1番目の冷却用ロールで生じた偏方向温度差

が最終冷却用ロール出側で何倍に増幅されるかの

実験筋果である。図からわかるように、各ロール

示すように、出側の鋼帯目標温度と実績値との偏

**遵にもとずいて磐付角を変更するために大きな**猛

**最後に本発明の第3の実施例について説明する。** 

りに、鋼帯路 で生じた幅方向不均一冷却は、前段ロールで生じいている間に、 たものほど最終ロール出側では大きく増幅される。 ために温度は 各ロールでおとる不均一冷却の主原因は、冷却用 法は第5図に ロールに生ずるサーマルクラウンであり、前段ロ

度はずれを生ずる。

ールで生じた傷方向不均一冷却ほど最終ロール出 側での幅方向網帯温度に大きな影響を与える事を 考えれば、前段ロールほどこのサーマルクラウン を小さくおさえておく必要がある。サーマルクラ ウンは冷却自荷 Qc に比例する。冷却自荷 Qc は次 式で与えられる。

 $Q_{c} = \frac{1}{2} KD \dot{\theta}_{w} (T - T_{w})$ 

但し' K:熱質硫密

D:ロール追径

θ; 卷付角

₩:板幅

T: 纳带温度

Tw:冷姚温度

 必要となる。

本実施例は  $dT_1 < dT_2 < dT_5 < dT_4 < dT_5$  ( d し、  $dT_1$  は d 1 ロールでの降下温度したがって  $\theta_1 < \theta_2 < \theta_5 < \theta_4 < \theta_5$  となる。)となるよう各 冷却用ロールでの巻付角を配分する制御方法である。

本実施例による冷却制御方法を用いれば、幅方向不均一冷却の発生を防止する事ができ、幅方向の温度不均一が原因で発生する頻帯の形状悪化を回避する事ができ、形状のすぐれた剱帯の安定生産を行なり事ができる。

(発明の効果)

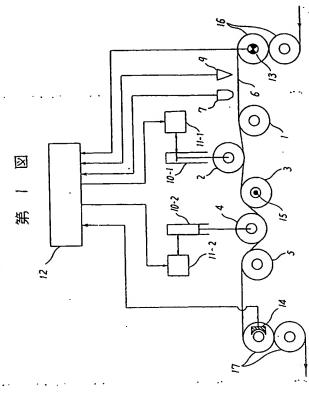
連続統純設備において冷却用ロールを用いて網帯を冷却する際に本発明による冷却制御方法を用いる事により、冷却接際通過後の網帯の温度の、同目標温度に対する追従性及び制御精度が従来法に比較して著しく向上し、連続発における網帯の品質向上、歩留り向上に大いに貢献する。又、協方向不均一冷却の発生を防ぐ事ができ、良好な形状の網帯の安定生産に大いに貢献する。

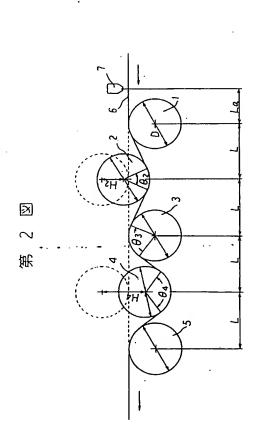
#### 4. 図面の簡単な説明

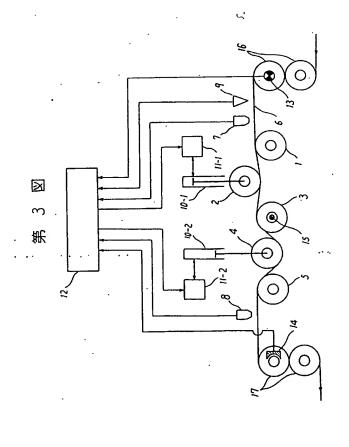
第1図は本発明の第1の実施例を示す冷却装置の餌面図、第2図は冷却装置の主要部寸法を示す図、第3図は本発明の第2の実施例を示す冷却装置の側面図、第4図は本発明の第2の実施例を示すめ、第5図は従来法の冷却制御効果を示す図、第6図は第1番目のロールで生じた幅があり、最終冷却用ロール出側における増福率を示す図である。

1 . 2 . 3 . 4 . 5 : 内部に冷葉を買流させた 冷却用の一ル(そのうち、2 . 4 は可動)、6 : 鋼帯、7 : 鋼帯の温度を計る入個温度計、8 : 鋼 帯の温度を計る出側温度計、9 : 溶接点校出器、 1 0 : 油圧シリンダ、1 1 : 油圧シリンダ制御装 跳、1 2 : 鮒御装骨、1 3 : 鋼帯搬送速度計、 1 4 : 鋼帯張力計、1 5 : 冷葉温度計、1 6 : 入 鋼プライドルロール、1 7 : 出側プライドルロー

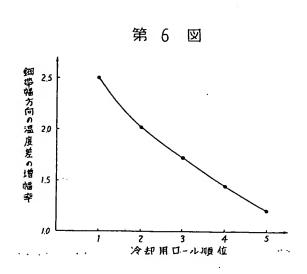
特許出願人 新日本製鐵株式會社







後行政 1.0 mm 块针状 OSaa 在PPn是于3和印置 Y (B189) 第4図 第4日-11押込電 第20-ル押込置 极厚 **银行状 1.0 mm** Stit as an 個甲の長が前位者と 洛林郡 第5図 押父母 第2.4 11-14押込量 ż



手 続 補 正 書 (方式) 昭和59年5月18日

特許庁長官 若 杉 和 夫 殿

- 1. 事件の表示 昭和59年特許願第013907号
- 2. 発明の名称

- ・・・・連続焼鈍設備における鋼帯の冷却制御方法

3. 補正をする者

事件との関係 特許出顧人

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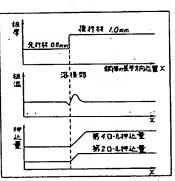
- 5. 補正命令の日付 昭和59年 4 月24日 (発送日)
- 6. 福正の対象

图 面

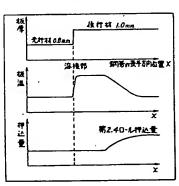
7. 補正の内容

第4図及び第5図を別紙の通り補正する





第5团



Document No. Sho 60-159127

# METHOD FOR CONTROL COOLING OF STEEL STRIP IN CONTINUOUS ANNEALING FACILITY

[Renzoku Yakinamashi Setsubi Ni Okeru Kotai No Reikyaku Seigyo Hoho]

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STEEL STRIP IN CONTINUOUS

ANNEALING FACILITY

## Specification

### 1. Title of the invention

Method for Controlling Cooling of Steel Strip in Continuous
Annealing Facility

## 2. Claims

1. A method for controlling cooling of a steel strip in a continuous annealing facility, characterized by the fact that in controlling a cooler for a steel strip having a mechanism that is installed in a continuous annealing facility, winds a steel strip on one to several cooling rolls through which a refrigerant is run, and changes said winding length, a controller for controlling a mechanism that stores a work schedule table in which the transfer sequence of the steel strip, size, and property values are described, calculates a winding angle from a relation expression being obtained in advance, and changes the winding angle is installed; a steel strip thermometer and a weld line detector of the steel strip

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Numbers in the margin indicate pagination in the foreign text.

are installed at the inlet of said cooling rolls; a steel strip tension meter, a refrigerant thermometer, and a steel strip transfer speed meter are installed in said cooler are installed in said cooler; the size and property values of the steel strip being passed, which are recognized from the number of weld line being passed and the work schedule table, the steel strip temperature, steel strip tension, refrigerant temperature, and steel strip transfer speed at the inlet of the cooling rolls are substituted for the above-mentioned relation expression, so that the winding angle to the cooling rolls of the steel strip is periodically calculated; the winding angle is changed based on the value; and the winding angle is controlled while the weld line of the steel strip passes through the cooling rolls.

2. The method for controlling cooling of a steel strip in a continuous annealing facility of Claim 1, characterized by the fact that an expression for correcting a target control steel strip temperature at the outlet of said cooling rolls is newly added to the relation expression in the above-mentioned controller; a steel strip thermometer is installed at the outlet of the final cooling roll; the winding angle is recalculated by periodically correcting the target control steel strip temperature at the outlet by the input from the steel strip

thermometer at the outlet of said cooling rolls; and the winding angle to the cooling rolls of the steel strip is corrected.

3. The method for controlling cooling of a steel strip in a continuous annealing facility of Claim 1 or 2, characterized by the fact that in several cooling rolls through which a refrigerant is run, the winding angle to said cooling rolls of the steel strip is controlled to be increased toward the following roll.

## 3. Detailed explanation of the invention

(Industrial application field)

The present invention pertains to a cooling control method that is installed in a continuous annealing facility, winds a /2 steel strip on cooling rolls through which a refrigerant is run, and cools the steel strip.

(Prior art)

In a continuous annealing facility, it is necessary to cool a steel strip at about 700°C to about 400°C. For this purpose, cooling methods that contact the steel strip to metal rolls through which a coolant is run, change the contact length of said rolls and steel strip by moving said rolls, and obtain a desired steel strip temperature, there are methods described in

Japanese Kokoku Patent Nos. Sho 57[1982]-14414 and Sho 58[1983]-47457.

In other words, the former is a feedback control in which a thermometer for detecting the temperature of the steel strip is installed at the outlet of said cooler, the deviation of an actual temperature being obtained from said thermometer and a target temperature is attained, and the contact length of the steel strip and the cooling rolls is changed based on the deviation. The latter is a combined control method of a feedback control and a feedforward control in which a thermometer for detecting the temperature of the steel strip is also installed at the inlet of said cooler and the temperature change being not completely absorbed by the above-mentioned feedback is compensated by a feedforward control.

However, in the conventional methods, there are the following drawbacks, and the methods are not sufficiently satisfactory. In other words, in any of the above-mentioned two control methods, the contact length is controlled only by the temperature of the steel strip. It means that if the sheet thickness of the steel strip and the line speed are changed, the followability is poor in the conventional methods. The reason for this is that in the continuous annealing facility, the steel strip being passed is constituted by welding steel strips with

different sheet thickness, sheet width, heat cycle, etc., and the line speed is determined by facilities such as heating furnace, soaking pit, and overaging furnace other than the cooler, and changing the line speed by the performances of said cooler is difficult.

For example, the case where the sheet thickness is changed from 0.8 mm to 1.0 mm is explained. It is assumed that the temperature of the steel strip is lowered from 800°C to 400°C by said cooler. Here, in the cooling method that contacts the steel strip to the metal rolls through which a coolant is through, according to an experimental result, the cooling rate is about 100°C/sec. If the cooling rate is 100°C/sec, 4 sec is required for lowering the temperature by 400°C. Therefore, it may be considered that about 4-5 sec is required until a welded point passed through said cooler and reaches the thermometer at the outlet. Until the welded point reaches the outlet thermometer, since the temperature being detected by the outlet thermometer is the temperature of the steel strip with a sheet thickness of 0.8 mm and is almost equal to a target value, the contact length is not changed. After the welded point passes through the outlet thermometer, the temperature of the steel strip with a sheet thickness of 1.0 mm is detected, however although the amount of cooling required is 1.25 times, since the contact length with the rolls is equal to the contact length of the steel strip with a sheet thickness of 0.8 mm, the actual temperature is largely deviated from the target temperature. In the feedback control, the control mechanism is activated at that time and changes the contact length. In other words, the control is carried out with a delay of about 5 sec. Since the line speed is about 200 mpm, the delay of 5 sec means that a large temperature shift is caused in the steel strip of about 17 m.

Furthermore, the above-mentioned conventional method utilizing the feedback control is based on the deviation of a target value and an actual value. As mentioned above, in case a large useless time is included, the feedback gain cannot but be small to secure the stability of the control system, and following the target value by the actual value is slowed as much, so that a temperature shift is largely caused in the steel strip. Therefore, in the conventional method, in case the sheet thickness, etc., are largely changed, the steel strip with a length of several tens m causes a temperature shift, so that good qualities cannot be maintained.

In order to prevent the above-mentioned drawbacks being generated in controlling of only the feedback control, a combination of the feedback control and the feedforward control

is considered. However, in the above-mentioned conventional method, the feedforward control is carried out based on the deviation of the actual temperature and the target temperature of the steel strip at the inlet of said cooler, no effect cannot be exerted when there is no change in the target temperature at the inlet of the cooler, though the sheet thickness is changed, like the above-mentioned example.

Furthermore, in consideration of the influence on the shape of the steel strip, a uniform cooling in the width direction is required, and in case several cooling rolls are used, the distribution of the amount of cooling in each roll is determined to realize a uniform cooling in the width direction. However,/2 this concept did not exist in the prior arts.

(Purpose of the invention)

The present invention considers the above-mentioned drawbacks being seen in the conventional methods. Its purpose is to (1) reduce the length of a steel strip being a temperature shift and to (2) stably produce the steel strip with a good shape by preventing the generation of a nonuniform cooling in the width direction.

(Constitution and operation of the invention)

The essence of the present invention is that in controlling a cooler for a steel strip having a mechanism that is installed

in a continuous annealing facility, winds a steel strip on one to several cooling rolls through which a refrigerant is run, and changes said winding length, a controller for controlling a mechanism that stores a work schedule table in which the transfer sequence of the steel strip, size, and property values are described, calculates a winding angle from a relation expression being obtained in advance, and changes the winding angle is installed; a steel strip thermometer and a weld line detector of the steel strip are installed at the inlet of said cooling rolls; a steel strip tension meter, a refrigerant thermometer, and a steel strip transfer speed meter are installed in said cooler are installed in said cooler; the size and property values of the steel strip being passed, which are recognized from the number of weld line being passed and the work schedule table, the steel strip temperature, steel strip tension, refrigerant temperature, and steel strip transfer speed at the inlet of the cooling rolls are substituted for the abovementioned relation expression, so that the winding angle to the cooling rolls of the steel strip is periodically calculated; the winding angle is changed based on the value; and the winding angle is controlled while the weld line of the steel strip passes through the cooling rolls.

Also, the essence of the present invention is that an expression for correcting a target control steel strip temperature at the outlet of said cooling rolls is newly added to the relation expression in the above-mentioned controller; a steel strip thermometer is installed at the outlet of the final cooling roll; the winding angle is recalculated by periodically correcting the target control steel strip temperature at the outlet by the input from the steel strip thermometer at the outlet of said cooling rolls; and the winding angle to the cooling rolls of the steel strip is corrected, so that the cooling precision is further improved.

Furthermore, the essence of the present invention is that in several cooling rolls through which a refrigerant is run, the winding angle to said cooling rolls of the steel strip is controlled to be increased toward the following roll, so that the steel strip with a good shape is stably produced.

(Application examples)

A first application example of the present invention is explained. The method for calculating a winding angle is as follows.

In other words, in one cooling roll, when the contact length of the roll and a steel strip is 1, if a heat balance in a section of a fine arc length dl is considered, the amount  $\Delta_{\tt q1}$ 

of heat being discharged from said steel strip 6 for a unit time and the amount  $\Delta_{q2}$  of heat flowing to a refrigerant from the steel strip 6 are equal. Here,  $\Delta_{q1}$  and  $\Delta_{q2}$  are respectively given by the following expressions.

 $\Delta_{q1} = C_P \cdot \rho \cdot w \cdot d \cdot v \cdot dT/dl' \cdot dl'$ 

 $\Delta_{q2} = - K(l,p) \cdot w \cdot (T - T_w) \cdot dl'$ 

However,  $C_P$ : specific heat of steel strip

ρ: specific gravity of steel strip

w: width of steel strip

d: length of steel strip

v: line speed

1: contact length

T: temperature of steel strip at a fine arc length dl'

D: roll diameter

K: coefficient of overall heat transmission (a function of the contact length 1 and the roll face pressure p)

p: roll face pressure (= tension/w·D/2)

Tw: refrigerant temperature

Therefore, if the temperature of the steel strip at the inlet of the cooling rolls is  $T_{\scriptscriptstyle\rm E}$  and the temperature at the outlet is  $T_{\scriptscriptstyle\rm D},$ 

$$T_D = T_W + (T_E - T_W) / \exp \left\{ K(1, p) \cdot 1 / C_P \cdot \rho \cdot d \cdot v \right\}$$
 (1)

Here, in the cooling rolls, since the heat is moved in the sequence of the contact heat transfer from the steel strip to the rolls, the heat transfer in the roll shell, and the heat transfer between the roll shell and the refrigerant, the coefficient of overall heat transmission K(l,p) is given by the following expression.

$$K(1,p) = \{1/k_1(p) + 1/\pi \cdot D(\delta/\lambda + 1/k_2)\} - 1$$
 (2)

However,  $k_1(p)$ : contact heat transfer rate of cooling rolls and steel strip

D: roll diameter

 $\Delta$ : roll shell thickness

λ: shell heat transfer rate

 $\ensuremath{k_2}\xspace$  heat transfer rate between roll shell and refrigerant

From the expressions (1) and (2), in case the actual temperature of the steel strip at the inlet of the cooling rolls is  $T_{EP}$  and the target temperature at the outlet of the cooling rolls is  $T_{DO}$ , a required contact length of the steel strip and the cooling rolls can be calculated. In cooling using several/4 cooling rolls, the inlet temperature and the outlet temperature of the steel strip in each cooling roll are determined by a preset amount  $(\Delta T_i, \ \Sigma \Delta T_i = T_{EP} - T_{DO})$  of cooling of each roll, so

that the required contact length in each roll is usually different.

The application sequence of the above-mentioned cooling control method is explained using Figure 1.

Figure 1 shows an application example in which five cooling rolls are used. A steel strip 6 is passed through an inlet bridle roll, passed through cooling rolls 1-5 through which a refrigerant is run, passed through an outlet bridle roll 17, and transferred to the next process. At the inlet of the cooling rolls, a steel strip thermometer 7 and a weld line detector 9 are installed and connected to a controller 12. The movable rolls are No. 2 cooling roll 2 and No. 4 cooling roll 4, and the amount being pressed is converted from the winding angle by the controller 12 and input into hydraulic cylinder controllers 11-1 and 11-2, so that hydraulic cylinder 10-1 and 10-2 are moved.

Also, the steel strip transfer speed is input into the controller from a steel strip speed meter 13, the steel strip tension is input into the controller from a steel strip tension meter 14, and the refrigerant temperature is input into the controller from the refrigerant thermometer 15.

Also, the cooler of the present invention means from the inlet bridle roll 16 to the outlet bridle roll 17.

This application example is carried out in the following sequence by the above facility constitution. Also, the dimensions of the cooler are shown in Figure 2.

The controller 12 introduces the inlet temperature TEP of the steel strip from the steel strip thermometer 7 at the inlet of the cooler, the line speed v from the steel strip transfer speed meter 13, the tension applied to the steel strip from the tension detection meter 14, and the refrigerant temperature Tw from the refrigerant thermometer 15 for each set period, detects the work No. of the steel strip being currently passed through the cooler from the number of weld line passed through the weld line detector 9 and the work schedule table, and introduces the specific heat  $G_P$ , specific gravity  $\rho$ , width w, and thickness d of the steel strip and the target temperature  $T_{\text{DO}}$  at the outlet of the cooler from the above-mentioned work schedule table. the temperature of the steel strip at the inlet and outlet of each roll is determined by the distribution of the amount of cooling. From the steel strip temperature at the inlet and outlet of each roll, using the above-mentioned method, the contact length li of the steel strip and the roll in each roll is calculated. Using  $l_i$ , the amounts  $H_2$  and  $H_4$  of second roll and fourth roll are respectively calculated from the following expressions.

 $H_i = D + (L\sin(\theta_i/2) - D)/\cos(\theta_i/2)$  i = 2, 4 (3) However, L is the distance between the cooling rolls.

 $\theta_i$  is the winding angle of the i-th roll ( $\theta_i = 2 \cdot l_i/D$ ) In case the line speed v and the inlet temperature  $T_{EP}$  are changed, the amounts H2 and H4 being pressed, which are obtained by calculating, are transferred to the hydraulic cylinder controller 11 right after the calculation is finished. hydraulic cylinder 10 is activated, and the positions of the movable rolls 2 and 4 are adjusted. Also, when the weld line detector 9 detects a welded part, the amounts  $H_2$  and  $H_4$  of movable rolls being pressed in the next steel strip are attained in a sequence similar to the above-mentioned sequence. Furthermore, when the welded part calculated in advance using the line speed v is wound on the movable roll 2, the amount  $H_2$ being pressed is transferred to the hydraulic cylinder controller 11, and when the welded part is wound on the movable roll 4, the amount H4 being pressed is transferred to the hydraulic cylinder controller, so that the hydraulic cylinder 10

As seen from the above explanation, the method of this application example has the following merits.

moves the movable rolls 2 and 4 at each timing.

(1) Since the timing at which the weld line is inserted into the cooler is detected, when the weld line is wound on the

cooling rolls, the movable rolls can be moved, so that a useless time is not generated, unlike the conventional methods.

(2) In the conventional method for controlling based on the deviation of a target value and an actual value of the steel strip temperature at the outlet of the cooling rolls, for example, in case the sheet thickness is changed from 0.8 mm to 1.0 mm, a required contact length in the steels strip of 1.0 mm cannot be detected, and the amount of movable roll being pressed is slowly changed. Thus, time is eventually required for obtaining the contact length required for the steel strip of 1.0 mm, however in the method of the present invention, since the required contact length can be calculated in advance, the time required for moving the movable rolls is short.

Thus, with the use of the method of this application example, the steel strip being a temperature shift is considerably reduced, compared with the conventional methods.

Next, a second application example of the present invention is explained using Figure 3.

Figure 3 is the same as Figure 1 except for installing the steel strip thermometer 8 at the outlet of the cooling rolls.

In the above-mentioned application example, the specific heat and the specific gravity of the steel strip, the contact heat transfer rate of the steel strip and the rolls, the heat

transfer rate of the shell, etc., are used, however these values are subtly scattered by the operation situation, steel strip, etc. Therefore, the temperature of the steel strip after passing through the cooler is also subtly different from the target temperature. In case the target control precision is severe, removing the influence due to the above-mentioned disturbance must be considered. This application example solves the above-mentioned drawback, and its purpose is to further improve the cooling control precision of the above-mentioned application example.

In other words, from the expressions (1) and (2), it is understood that the temperature of the steel strip at the outlet of the cooling rolls is determined by the contact length of the steel strip and the rolls. Also, if the amounts  $H_2$  and  $H_4$  of movable rolls being pressed are determined, the contact length is determined from the expression (3). Therefore, the temperature  $T_D$  of the steel strip at the outlet of the cooling rolls is expressed as a function of the amount of second and fourth rolls being pressed by  $T_D = F(H_2, H_4)$ . (4)

According to the first application example in which the target outlet temperature  $T_{DO}$  of the steel strip is substituted for the outlet temperature  $T_D$  of the steel strip and the amount of rolls being pressed is attained, the outlet temperature  $T_D$  of

the steel strip should be the target temperature  $T_{DO}$ , however the actual outlet temperature  $T_{DP}$  measured by the outlet thermometer 8 is slightly different from the target temperature  $T_{DO}$  for the above-mentioned reasons. Accordingly, the actual temperature  $T_{DP}$  is expressed using an adjustable parameter G.

$$T_{DP} = GF(H_2, H_4) \tag{5}$$

(However,  $F(H_2, H_4)$  is the same function as that of the expression (4).)

At a control time k, if the actual temperature  $T_{DP}$  is  $T_{DP}(k)$  and the amount of movable rolls 2 and 4 is  $H_2(k)$  and  $H_4(k)$ , the adjustable parameter G(k) at the control time k can be attained by

$$G(k) = T_{DP}(k) / F(H_2(k), H_4(k))$$
 (6)

The adjustable parameter G(k) calculated in the above expression is smoothed by the following expression.

$$\hat{G}(k) = (1 - \alpha)\hat{G}(k - 1) + \alpha G(k)$$
 (7)

However,  $\hat{G}(k)$  is an adjustable parameter smoothed at the control time k.  $\alpha$  is a smoothing coefficient.

Then, the target temperature  $T_{DD}$  is replaced with a corrected target temperature  $T_{DP}/\hat{G}(k)$ . Using the method of the first application example of the present invention, corrected values  $\hat{H}_2(k)$  and  $\hat{H}_4(k)$  of the amount being pressed are

calculated, and the amount of movable rolls being pressed is corrected.

The cooling control method of the second application example of the present invention is carried out in the following sequence based on the above method.

The controller 12 introduces the inlet temperature  $T_{\text{EP}}$  of the steel strip from the inlet thermometer 7, the outlet temperature  $T_{DP}$  of the steel strip from the outlet thermometer 8, the line speed v from the steel strip transfer speed meter 13, the tension applied to the steel strip from the tension detection meter 14, and the refrigerant temperature Tw from the refrigerant thermometer 15 for each set period. Furthermore, the controller detects the work No. of the steel strip being currently passed through the cooler from the number of weld line passed through the weld line detector 9 and the work schedule table and introduces the specific heat Gp, specific gravity p, width w, and thickness d of the steel strip and the target outlet temperature TDO from the above-mentioned work schedule table. Then, the corrected values  $\hat{H}_2$  and  $\hat{H}_4$  of the amount of movable rolls being pressed are calculated based on the above-mentioned method, the values are transferred to the

hydraulic cylinder controller 11, the hydraulic cylinder 10 is

moved, and the positions of the second and fourth rolls are corrected.

With the use of the control method of this application example, the error due to disturbances can be reduced without damaging the merits of the cooling control method of the first application example, so that the control precision can be improved.

Also, it is difficult to precisely determine parameters such as contact heat transfer rate of the steel strip and the rolls, heat transfer rate of the shell, and heat transfer rate of the shell and the refrigerator in advance, and the values are varied by the change of said cooler with time, etc. In such a case, using the actual inlet temperature  $T_{EP}$ , the actual outlet temperature  $T_{DP}$ , the adjustable parameter  $\hat{G}(k)$ , the amounts  $\hat{H}_2$  and  $\hat{H}_4$ , etc., of the steel strip, the above-mentioned parameters are calculated by the expressions (1), (2), and (5), and true values are presumed from them by using Kalman filter, least square method estimation, and other statistical processing, so that the control precision can be further improved.

The control effects of this application example and the conventional method are shown in Figures 4 and 5. In each figure, the ordinate indicates the steel strip thickness, the steel strip temperature, and the amount of roll being pressed

from the top, and the abscissa indicates the longitudinal position of the steel strip.

In this application example, as shown in Figure 4, while the steel strip weld line is detected and wound on the cooling rolls, since the amount being pressed is changed by each different amount, the temperature shift is seldom caused, however in the conventional method, as shown in Figure 5, since the winding angle is changed based on the deviation of the target temperature of the steel strip at the outlet and the actual value, a large temperature shift is caused.

Finally, a third application example of the present invention is explained.

It has a feature that in cooling the steel strip by using several cooling rolls, the nonuniformity in the width direction of the steel strip temperature generated by the front-stage roll is amplified by the rear-stage roll. For example, in Figure 1, in case the temperature of the steel strip at the outlet of the first roll is low at the central part and high at the end, the tension at the central part in the tension being applied to the steel strip at the outlet of the first roll is caused, so that the temperature difference at the central part and the end is further extended in the second roll. Figure 6 shows experimental results in which the temperature difference in the

width direction caused by the n-th cooling roll shown by the abscissa is amplified at the outlet of the final cooling roll. As seen from the figure, the nonuniform cooling in the width direction caused in each roll is largely amplified at the outlet of the final roll, which is larger in the front-stage roll. The main cause for the nonuniform cooling being generated in each roll is a thermal crown being generated in the cooling rolls, and considering that the nonuniform cooling in the width direction generated in the front-stage roll has a larger influence on the steel strip temperature in the width direction at the outlet of the final roll, it is necessary to suppress the thermal crown low in the front-stage roll. The thermal crown is proportional to the cooling load  $Q_{\rm C}$ . The cooling load  $Q_{\rm C}$  is given by the following expression.

 $Q_C = 1/2KD\theta_W (T - T_W)$ 

However, K: coefficient of overall heat transmission

D: roll diameter

 $\theta$ : winding angle

w: sheet width

T: steel strip temperature

Tw: refrigerant temperature

Here, the roll diameter D, the sheet width w, and the refrigerant temperature  $T_{\text{W}}$  are equal in each roll, and the

coefficient K of overall heat transmission and the winding angle  $\theta$  have a correlation. Considering that the temperature T of the steel strip is higher in the front-stage roll, the winding angle  $\theta$  must be smaller in the above-mentioned front-stage roll to reduce the cooling load  $Q_C$  in the front-stage roll. In other words, for a uniform cooling in the width direction, it is necessary to make the winding angle larger in the rear-stage roll and to carry out a uniform cooling load and a rear-stage high load.

This application example is the control method that distributes the winding angle in each cooling roll so that  $\Delta T_1 < \Delta T_2 < \Delta T_3 < \Delta T_4 < \Delta T_5$  (however,  $\Delta T_i$  is the drop temperature in the i-th roll, and  $\theta_1 < \theta_2 < \theta_3 < \theta_4 < \theta_5$ .).

With the use of the cooling control method of this application example, the generation of the nonuniform cooling in the width direction can be prevented, and the shape deterioration of the steel strip being generated due to the temperature nonuniformity in the width direction can be avoided, so that the steel strip with an excellent shape can be stably produced.

(Effects of the invention)

With the employment of the cooling control method of the present invention in cooling a steel strip using cooling rolls

in a continuous annealing facility, the followability of the temperature of the steel strip after passing through a cooler to a target temperature and the control precision are markedly improved, compared with the conventional methods, which contributes greatly to the quality improvement and the yield improvement of the steel strip after the continuous annealing. Also, the generation of a nonuniform cooling in the width direction can be prevented, so that the steel strip with a good shape can be stably produced.

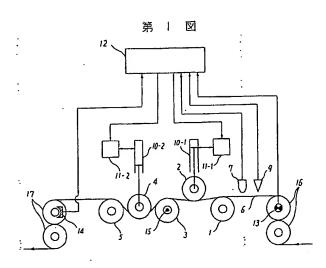
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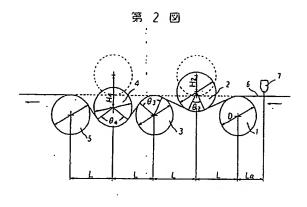
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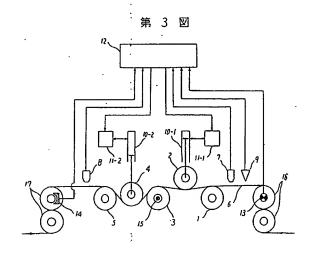
Figure 1 is a side view showing the cooler which is an application example of the present invention. Figure 2 shows the size of the main parts of the cooler. Figure 3 is a side view showing the cooler which is a second application example of the present invention. Figure 4 shows the effects of the second application example of the present invention. Figure 5 shows a cooling control effect of a conventional method. Figure 6 shows an amplification rate at the outlet of a final cooling roll for the temperature difference in the width direction generated in the first roll.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Cooling rolls through which a refrigerant is run (among them, 2 and 4 are movable)

- 6 Steel strip
- 7 Inlet thermometer for measuring the temperature of the steel strip
- Outlet thermometer for measuring the temperature of the steel strip
- 9 Welded point detector
- 10 Hydraulic cylinder
- 11 Hydraulic cylinder controller
- 12 Controller
- 13 Steel strip transfer speed meter
- 14 Steel strip tension meter
- 15 Refrigerant thermometer
- 16 Inlet bridle roll
- 17 Outlet bridle roll







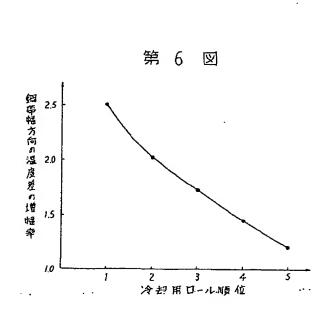


Figure 4:

- 1. Sheet thickness
- 2. Preceding material 0.8 mm
- 3. Subsequent material 1.0 mm
- 4. Sheet temperature
- 5. Welded part
- 6. Longitudinal position of steel strip
- 7. Amount pressed
- 8. Amount of fourth roll pressed
- 9. Amount of second roll pressed

# Figure 5:

- 1. Sheet thickness
- 2. Preceding material 0.8 mm
- 3. Subsequent material 1.0 mm
- 4. Sheet temperature
- 5. Welded part
- 6. Longitudinal position of steel strip
- 7. Amount pressed
- 8. Amount of second and fourth rolls pressed

# Figure 6:

[Vertical:] Amplification rate of the temperature difference in the width direction of the steel strip

[Horizontal:] Cooling roll priority

FIGURES 4 and 5, from the amendment.

